

The Bibliotheca Walleriana in  
the Uppsala University Library

BY

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# THE BIBLIOTHECA WALLERIANA IN THE UPPSALA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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THE Uppsala University Library has received many large donations during the past several hundred years. The most important donation of the seventeenth century was that of King Gustaf II Adolf, who in 1620 gave the library a collection of manuscripts and books from old Swedish abbeys; in 1669 an invaluable collection of manuscripts was given by Count Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie. De la Gardie's own magnificent library was turned over to the State and later given to the University by King Charles XI. The most important acquisition of the eighteenth century was made in 1767 when Crown Prince Gustaf, later King Gustaf III, gave the University the valuable library collected by Jakob Cronstedt, a member of the King's Council. With this acquisition the University received a unique collection of Swedish literature from its beginnings up to 1750. The largest donation of the nineteenth century was made in 1880 by Jacob Westin, a master tanner in Stockholm. In 1950, however, the library received the largest and one of the most valuable collections in its history, the world-famous library consisting primarily of old medical and scientific literature collected by the surgeon, Dr. *Erik Waller*.

Dr. Waller collected his library, book for book, during the relatively short space of forty years, a time when competition on the old and rare book market was running high. It was in 1910 that Waller, then a young surgeon at the hospital in Lidköping, began to collect books. Previous to this his interest had been confined to manuscripts and autographs of

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Earlier descriptions of the Bibliotheca Walleriana are given by E. STARKENSTEIN, *Der Arzt und sein Buch* (Philobiblon, 10, 1938, pp. 305—334) and S. LINDROTH, *Erik Wallers bibliotek* (Svenska bibliotek, Sthlm 1946, pp. 159—216).

doctors and scientists, an interest which he continued to indulge along with book collecting. Gradually, however, his interest in books became predominant; and his close contact with such scholarly collectors as Harvey Cushing, Arnold Klebs and John F. Fulton proved to be most stimulating and lively. The principle on which he based the collection has been to collect whenever possible those works which have played a part in the history of medicine and allied sciences throughout the ages.

Now that the cataloguing of Waller's library is nearly complete, it is possible to get an idea of its size and scope. It includes about 23,000 works, and several thousands of reprints. The making of such a collection demands considerable bibliographical knowledge, an impressive amount of energy for tracking down rare items and extraordinary connections with a great number of the rare-book dealers in the world. The bibliographical apparatus in Waller's library has an impressive scope: bibliographies of incunabula, special bibliographies of different branches of science — primarily medicine, histories of books and libraries, and a series of bibliographies of the works of individual authors. Such a vast library as Waller's could not have been established without a great many sources of information on the history of medicine and science, and therefore Waller built a large collection of works on the history of knowledge and learning, covering primarily the history of medicine.

The main part of the library consists of older medical literature, and a short description of some of the many remarkable books follows. To begin with the oldest, we find in the *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 150 incunabula, 24 of which were printed before 1480. The oldest of these — not counting two pages printed in the twelfth century from a Chinese book with fragments from Tripitaka — is Rabanus Maurus "De sermonum proprietate", printed by Adolf Rusch in Strassburg in 1467. Rabanus (780—856), Abbot in Fulda and head of its monastic school, was one of the most learned men of his time. The greatest part of his many works are theological, but in the above-named encyclopedia there is one section devoted to medicine; this is the first time — next after Gutenberg's famous "Laxier-" or "Aderlass-kalender", Mainz 1457 — that medicine has been discussed in print. Waller's copy once belonged to the Imperial Library in St. Petersburg. Among the incunabula are several which are reckoned the book world's greatest rarities. Of the many editions of Albertus Magnus'

“Secreta mulierum” published since the first edition, Waller owns an edition issued by Ludwig von Renchen’s office in Cologne about 1495. There are only two other copies extant of this little volume.<sup>1</sup> Waller owns two medical almanach broadsides which were so popular about 1500, although unfortunately neither is complete, which is not unusual in the case of such perishable items. One of them, “Almanach auf das Jahr 1472”, was printed in Augsburg by Günther Zainer and is one of three known copies, as only two other copies, one of them incomplete, are known to exist<sup>2</sup>; the other is for the year 1496 and was published in Nuremberg by Kaspar Hochfeder. This sheet, with drawings depicting the process of bleeding, was recently discovered to be a hitherto unknown variant of one described in the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*.<sup>3</sup> Also belonging to the rarities in this part of the collection are two editions of Arnoldus De Villa Nova’s “De vinis”, both translated into German by Wilhelm von Hirnkofen. One of them, one of three extant copies<sup>4</sup>, was printed by Heinrich Knobloch in Strassburg about 1483 and was at one time in the library of the Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg. The other edition, one of five extant copies, was printed in 1499 by Johann Zainer, Ulm.<sup>5</sup> In Waller’s extensive collection of literature on syphilis — of which more later — there are among the incunabula, besides Nicolaus Leoniceus’ “De morbo gallico”, Venice 1497, three very unusual editions of Joseph Grünpeck’s “Tractatus de pestilentia scorra sive mala de Franzos”: one printed in Augsburg 1496 by Johann Schaur<sup>6</sup>, a German translation of this edition printed the same year by the same man<sup>7</sup>, and an edition printed in Cologne about 1500 and published by Cornelis de Zierikzee.<sup>8</sup> This third edition contains the bookplates of two physicians, the syphi-

<sup>1</sup> *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, N° 761.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 1292; P. HEITZ & K. HAEBLER, *Hundert Kalender-Inkunabeln*, Strassburg 1905, N° 5.

<sup>3</sup> N° 1511; cf. K. SUDHOFF, *Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln*, Leipzig 1908, N° 410. Not identical with the copy reproduced in Sudhoff.

<sup>4</sup> *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, N° 2541.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 2546.

<sup>6</sup> L. HAIN, *Repertorium bibliographicum*, N° 8090; *Catalogue of books printed in the XVIIth century now in the British Museum*, II: 393; M.-L. POLAIN, *Catalogue des livres imprimés au quinzième siècle des bibliothèques de Belgie*, N° 1759.

<sup>7</sup> HAIN, N° 8095; SUDHOFF, *op. cit.*, N° 218; *Brit. Mus.* II: 393.

<sup>8</sup> MARGARET BINGHAM STILLWELL, *Incunabula in American libraries*, New York 1940, N° G 473.

lologist C. H. Fuchs and the great pathologist Rudolf Virchow, whose *ex libris* bears his motto: *Omnis cellula a cellula*. Johannes Jacobi Kamintus' treatise on the plague, "Regimen contra pestilentiam", Cologne about 1500, is certainly not to be found in many libraries.<sup>1</sup> Waller's copy of Bartholomaeus Montagnana's "Consilia medica", printed in Padova in 1476 by Petrus Maufer, contains more pages than the copy in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples described by Reichling and Osler.<sup>2</sup> Waller's library has one of three extant copies of Pantaleo de Confluentia's "Pillularium", Pavia about 1484.<sup>3</sup> The same is true of Paulus Venetus' "Expositio in libros posteriorum Aristotelis", Venice 1481,<sup>4</sup> and of Georgius Purbachius' "Theoricae novae planetarum", printed by Simon Bevilaqua in Venice 1495.<sup>5</sup> There are a number of German and French incunabula on the life of Saint Roch, who was born in Montpellier about 1295 and died about 1327 and who is known for sacrificing himself in the care of plague victims and is now honoured as their patron saint. The Waller copy of "La vie de Saint Roch" is unique and, according to the text on page 6 which mentions the devastation of Paris by the plague in 1495, was probably printed in 1496. The printer was Jacques Le Forestier in Rouen. The provenience of this remarkable book can be traced for a little more than the past one hundred years. It has been mentioned by a number of bibliographers, although Hain is not included among them, and in every case the book referred to has been the Waller copy,<sup>6</sup> which has now finished its wanderings from library to library to settle down at the Library of the University of Uppsala. The book comes to light first in 1840 at the auction of the effects of Pierre Jacques Scourion in Bruges, when it was acquired by the Turkish silk merchant and well-known collector, Nicolas Yéméniz of Lyon.<sup>7</sup> The book was again put up for sale on the ninth of May, 1867, and passed from Yéméniz to the French dealer,

<sup>1</sup> E. VOULLIÈME, *Die Inkunabeln der Kgl. Bibliothek und der anderen Berliner Sammlungen*, Leipzig 1906—22, N° 1098; A. C. KLEBS & K. SUDHOFF, *Die ersten gedruckten Pestschriften*, München 1926, N° 28; cf. F. HALLAGER, *Biskop Knuds Bog om Pesten*, Khvn 1919, and I. COLLIJN, *Biskop Knuts pesttraktat* (NTBB, XIV, 1927, pp. 89—92).

<sup>2</sup> D. REICHLING, *Appendices ad Hainii-Copingerii Repertorium bibliographicum*, N° III: 11551; W. OSLER, *Incunabula medica . . . 1467—1480*, Oxford 1923, N° 111.

<sup>3</sup> REICHLING N° V: 1601; OSLER N° 204; STILLWELL N° P 68.

<sup>4</sup> HAIN N° 12510; STILLWELL N° P 184.

<sup>5</sup> HAIN N° 13596; *Brit. Mus.* V: 520; STILLWELL N° P 1030.

<sup>6</sup> KLEBS & SUDHOFF N° 94.

<sup>7</sup> N. YÉMÉNIZ, *Catalogue de mes livres*, 1, Lyon 1865, N° 407.

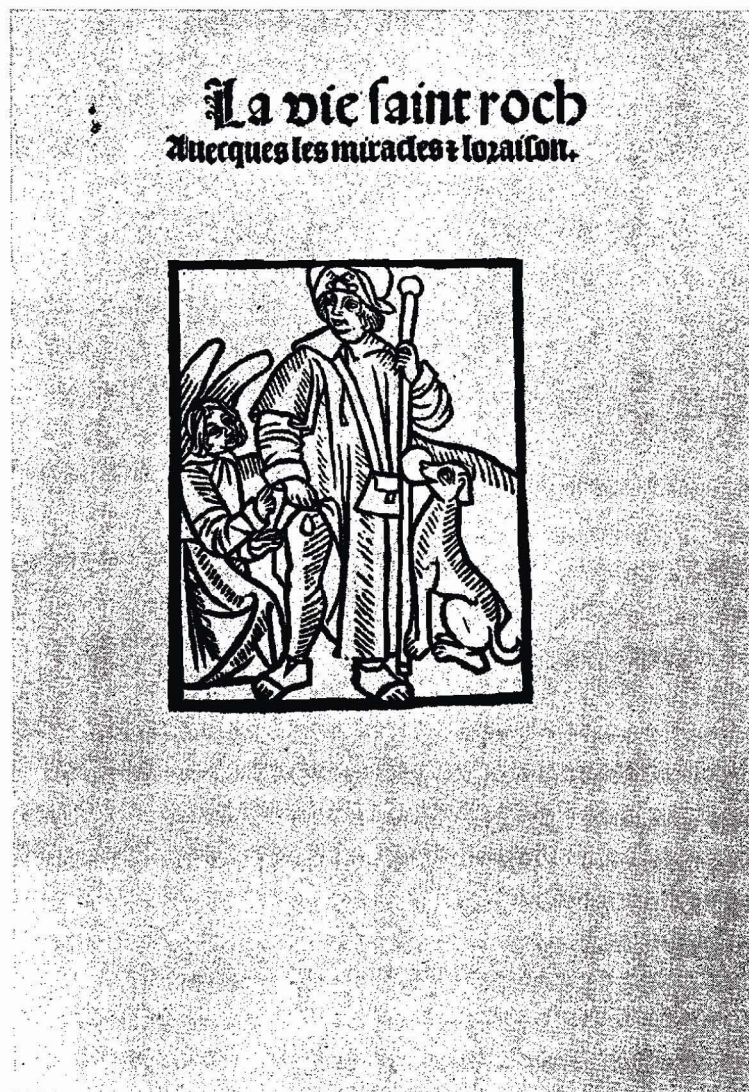


Fig. 1. La vie de Saint Roch. Rouen ca 1496.

Léon Téchener. The next owner was Charles Lormier of Rouen, at whose auction on June 23, 1905, it was bought by Henri Gallice.<sup>1</sup> Then Jules Thiébaud of Paris acquired the copy from the Gallice family, later sold it to L'Art ancien in Zürich, where it was bought by Waller. Among other rare incunabula in the collection is Bartholomaeus Anglicus, represented

<sup>1</sup> S. De Ricci in a letter to E. Waller.

by four editions of his "De proprietatibus rerum": a Latin edition from Nuremberg 1492, a French translation printed in Lyons in 1491, a Dutch copy printed in Haarlem in 1485 and a Spanish edition printed in Toulouse in 1494, the last three being also handsomely illustrated; mention may also be made here of Konrad von Megenberg's "Buch der Natur" in three editions printed in Augsburg 1475, 1481 and 1499, the first two of which are decorated with coloured woodcuts and are still in their well-preserved original bindings.

We shall now proceed to the medical literature printed after 1500, beginning, as is only proper, with Hippocrates, the father of medicine. Here we find an imposing series of editions of his works, all from widely different periods. Waller owns no less than 45 editions of "Aphorismi" — from François Rabelais' in 1543 to the modern twentieth-century editions. There are 21 editions of "Opera omnia", nine of which are from the sixteenth century. The oldest was printed in 1526 by Cratander in Basel. Among these nine are the Greek edition of 1538 with Conrad Gesner's signature and, most important of all, the Latin Froben edition of 1554, with Andreas Vesalius' signature on the title page — the only known example of this provenience. Waller has 24 different editions of the other great medical writer of antiquity, Celsus, ranging from the four incunabula editions up to the Swedish translation of his works printed in 1906. The third great name in medicine of the antiquity is Galenus. There are about 50 different editions in the Waller collection, most of them from the sixteenth century. The rarest of these Galenus editions is a French translation by Hervé Fayard of "De alimentorum facultatibus", "Galen sur la faculté des simples medicamans", printed in Limoges in 1548, only two copies of which are known to exist.<sup>1</sup>

Arabian medicine dominated the Middle Ages with its great authorities Rhazes, Avicenna, Avenzohar and Abulcasis. The first two are represented by two incunabula each and a number of editions from the sixteenth century and later; the last two are represented by several sixteenth-century editions as well as an incunable of Avenzohar from 1496.

From the sixteenth century on the foremost names and, perhaps, the most important men in the history of medicine are the anatomist, Andreas Vesa-

<sup>1</sup> The other copy in Bibliothèque Nationale. See: *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs*, 56, Paris 1913, col. 833/834.

lius, the surgeon, Ambroise Paré, and the physiologist, William Harvey. Their literary works have been the object of special interest on the part of the three collectors in the field of medicine: Osler, Cushing and Waller.

Waller's collection of Vesalius contains some thirty volumes. It begins with Vesalius' first book, his doctor's dissertation "Paraphrasis, in nonum librum Rhazæ medici arabis clariss. ad regem Almansorem, . . . autore Andrea Wesalio Bruxellensi medicine candidato", printed at Louvain in February, 1537. Waller's copy was for a long time the only known complete copy, but recently an American doctor, John A. Benjamin of New York, found another complete copy in a small Canadian bookshop.<sup>1</sup> A new edition of Vesalius' dissertation was published a month after the first, in March 1537, in Basle. Two copies are in the Waller collection as well as a copy of the third edition, included in Rhazes' "Opera exquisitoria", Basle 1544, and a copy of the fourth published at Lyons in 1551. Another Vesalius rarity is the book containing the six anatomical plates which Vesalius published in Venice in 1538. These were plagiarized and republished by, among others, the printer Jobst de Necker in Augsburg 1539, of whose edition only two complete copies are extant, one in the Waller collection, the other in the Staatsbibliothek in Munich.<sup>2</sup> Vesalius' greatest work, the famous "De humani corporis fabrica libri septem", is represented in Waller's collection by the chief editions of 1543 and 1555 and the four editions which followed those. Beside the 1543 Latin edition of "De humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome" Waller has another later one that has hitherto proved to be unique. It was printed by Johannes Oporinus in Basle in April 1555 and is the copy, still in its original parchment binding, which was owned by the famous Italian anatomist, Antonia Scarpa.<sup>3</sup> Another remarkable provenience is to be found in Vesalius' China-root epistle, "Epistola rationem modumque propinandi radicis chynæ decocti", Basle 1546, which belonged to Conrad Gesner. In connection with Vesalius another exceedingly rare anatomical book should be mentioned: Giambattista Canano's "Musculorum humani corporis picturata dissectio", of which only 40 pages were published but which has unusually beautiful anatomical drawings of the muscles of the arm. It was published in Ferrara about

<sup>1</sup> H. CUSHING, *A bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, New York 1943, p. 7. Cf. *Das Antiquariat*, VII, 1951, p. 136. <sup>2</sup> CUSHING, *op. cit.*, p. 19. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 115. Cf. E. WALLER, *Eine unbekannte Ausgabe von Vesals Epitome* (Lychnos, 1936, pp. 251—260).



1541 but was not continued by the author who thought Vesalius' work so superior to his own that he interrupted the arrangements for continuing the series and destroyed all available copies of that which had already been printed.

The Waller collection has 45 editions of Ambroise Paré's books, of which only two are photostatic copies. This is probably the largest Paré collection in existence. Paré's writings, most of which are known in only a small number of extant copies, are eagerly sought rarities of medical literature. The most important of Paré's books in the Waller collection are Paré's first work, "La methode de traicter les playes faites par hacquebutes et aultres bastons à feu", Paris 1545, and its Dutch translation, "Een suerlick tractaet", printed in Antwerp 1547, only one copy of which has hitherto been known — in the University Library in Gent.<sup>1</sup> Waller acquired this item as late as the summer of 1950. The second edition, 1556, of this translation is also a rarity, as Waller's copy is one of the six known to be in existence.<sup>2</sup> The editions of Paré's work which immediately followed those above are, in chronological order: "La manière de traicter les playes" 1551, 1552; "Anatomie universelle du corps humain", 1561; "La methode curative des playes", printed the same year; "Dix livres de la chirurgie", 1564; "Cinq livres de chirurgie", 1572; and "Deux livres de chirurgie", 1573. All these editions are beautifully illustrated. The three known copies of Paré's "Traicté de la peste", second edition, Paris 1580, are owned by Yale University (Cushing), the Army Medical Library in Washington and Waller.<sup>3</sup> The English translation of this tract, "A treatise of the plague", London 1630, is extant in only four copies, of which Waller's has the added attraction of a printing error in the date: 1930!<sup>4</sup> To continue with this work: Waller's Italian translation "Trattato della peste", Bologna 1720, is one of four extant copies.<sup>5</sup> Of the first six editions of the Dutch translation of Paré's collected works "De chirurgie", all of which are in the Waller collection, the last, printed in Middelburgh 1655, is the rarest. The Heidelberg University Library owns the only other known copy.<sup>6</sup> The Japanese translation of Paré's surgical works, printed

<sup>1</sup> JANET DOE, *A bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, Chicago 1937, N° 7.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 8.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 15.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 16.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 17.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, N° 68.

**Een suerlick Tractaet om int  
 co:te te handelen ende te genesen alderhande won  
 den en quetsuren ghedaen mit haechbussen / ende  
 ander vierstocken: en oock sulcke als gedaen wor  
 den met stitsen/pijlen/schichten/en diertgelick  
 gheschut: en oock van verb:antheyt/en son  
 derlinge dat dooz buspoeder bycompt.**

**Ghemact by Ambroyse Pare, Barbier ende Chi  
 rurgijn tot Parijs / ende ghetranslateert  
 wten Francoysche in Duytsch.**



**Geprint Thantwerpen by Jan Goelants  
 van U. N. geadmiteert librarier.  
 Met Gratie en Privilegie.**

Fig. 2. A. Paré, Een suerlick tractaet. Antwerp 1547.

in Kyoto in 1767 and acquired by Waller in 1938, was unknown to Paré's bibliographer, Janet Doe.

The greatest name in seventeenth-century medicine is William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. The Waller collection of Harveiana is imposing. When one consults Geoffrey Keynes' bibliography on Harvey's writings<sup>1</sup> and the 'Index of copies recorded' which

<sup>1</sup> G. KEYNES, *A bibliography of the writings of William Harvey*, Cambridge 1928.

it contains, one finds that Waller's collection of 43 different editions is probably the largest in private ownership. To be noted among the rarities in this collection are the original edition of "De motu cordis et sanguinis", Frankfurt 1628, and, more rare still, the 1689 Padua edition that Waller has in a variant of which but one copy has hitherto been known.<sup>1</sup> The 1697 Bologna edition of the same work has previously been known to exist in but one copy, in the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.<sup>2</sup> To this may now be added Waller's copy, which has eleven unnumbered leaves at the beginning of the volume as opposed to the Philadelphia copy's nine. The Leyden edition of 1736 is also a rarity. Keynes lists two copies.<sup>3</sup> Besides these, Waller and Yale (Cushing) each have a copy. Prior to the Waller collection there were only three known copies of the Dutch translation of "De motu cordis": "Vande beweging van't hert, ende bloet", Amsterdam 1650,<sup>4</sup> and only one copy, in the Faculté de Médecine in Paris, of "De circulatione sanguinis", Paris 1650.<sup>5</sup> One edition in the Waller library of "De motu cordis", printed in Leyden in 1753, is completely unknown to bibliographers.

The most famous practising physician of the seventeenth century was Thomas Sydenham, known as "England's Hippocrates". He wrote seven works all of which went through many editions. Six of the seven works, all in the Waller collection, are first editions. Waller owns 29 different editions of Sydenham's works. A Sydenham autograph is in the Waller copy of Leonhard Fuchs' "De sanitatis totius humani corporis malis", Leyden 1547. The same volume also bears the inscription "John Dee, Warden 1597".

A Dutch translation of Thomas Browne's collected works, "Alle de werken", Amsterdam 1688, is very rare. Keynes lists only two copies, but notes that he has heard of a third.<sup>6</sup> To these may be added Waller's copy. Browne is best known for his medico-philosophical work, "Religio medici", published in a large number of editions of which Waller has about 25. His work "Pseudodoxia epidemica", London 1646, was rather roundly criticized by Alexander Ross in a work, "Arcana microcosmi", which went into two editions, 1651 and 1652. Keynes notes that the 1651 edition

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., N° 12, note.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., N° 13.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., N° 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., N° 18.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., N° 33.

<sup>6</sup> G. KEYNES, *A bibliography of Sir Thomas Browne*, Cambridge 1924, N° 202.

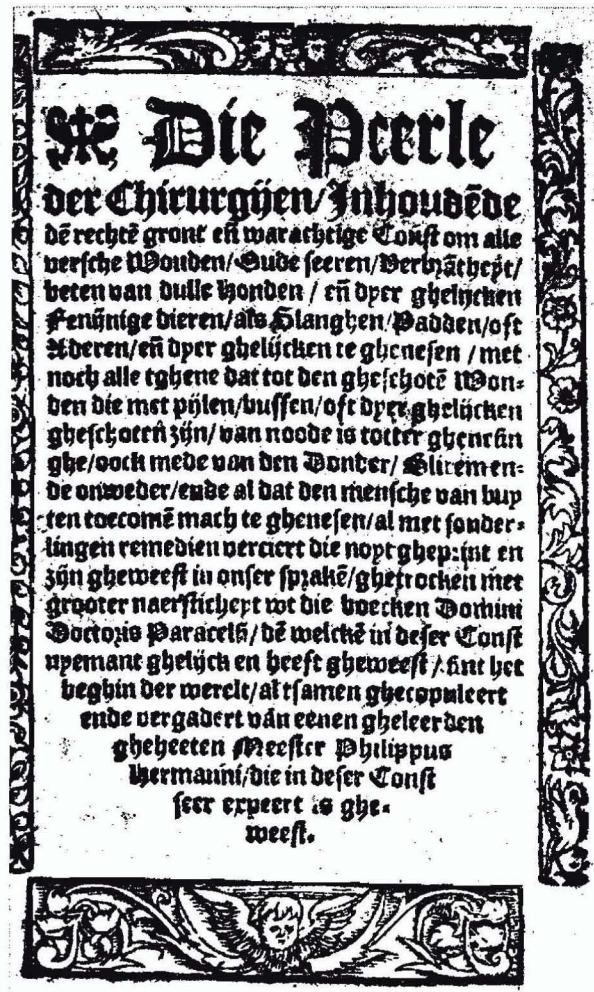


Fig. 3. Paracelsus, Die peerle der chirurgien. Ed. Ph. Hermanni.  
 Antwerp c:a 1550.

is 'extremely rare' and knows of no copy other than the one in the British Museum.<sup>1</sup> Waller's library also has one, but it does not entirely agree with the British Museum copy. The word 'anatomical' appears in the title. In the Waller copy the word reads 'anatomical'. The explanation offered is that the error was discovered during the printing, at which

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., N° 218. A reproduction of the title-page of "Arcana microcosmi" on p. 145. — A copy is also said to be in the Library of the University of Uppsala (cf. P. F. AURIVILLIUS, *Catalogus librorum impressorum bibliothecae regiae academicae Upsaliensis*, Upsalæ 1814, p. 772), but has thus far not been found.

time it was corrected, but that copies with 'anatomical' nevertheless reached the market.

Herman Boerhaave, one of the greatest physicians of all times, is represented in the Waller collection by some fifty editions, among them the first edition of his "Aphorismi", Leyden 1709, with the author's dedication to Jean Palfyn, the famous Belgian obstetrician, and also the rare first edition of his "Institutiones medicæ", Leyden 1708, bought in Stockholm 28 August 1708 by Peter Platin, a doctor practising in Småland.

Among the many rare editions in the magnificent Paracelsus collection is a recently acquired Dutch translation, "Die peerle der chirurgijen", published by Philipp Hermanni and printed in Antwerp. Sudhoff in his large Paracelsus bibliography<sup>1</sup> mentions the two editions printed by Jan Roelants in 1553 and 1556 and published by Hermanni, but he does not mention this edition printed by Marie Ancxt. The date is missing, but it was printed around 1550 when Marie Ancxt was active as a printer.<sup>2</sup> Waller owns more than sixty different editions of Paracelsus' works, among them being a Swedish curiosity, "Den berömde doctor Philippi Theophrasti Paracelsi i Salzburg spädöm, år 1546", Jönköping 1814.

The oldest work in a modern language on gynecology and at the same time the rarest is Ortolff von Bayerlandt's "Ein schönes Büchlein wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen". There are known to be two incunabula copies,<sup>3</sup> one copy of an edition printed in Freiburg in 1525, as well as two of an edition printed the same year in Augsburg, one of which is in the Waller collection.<sup>4</sup> It may be well to mention here, among the older literature on obstetrics, Eucharius Rösslin's well-known "Der schwangeren Frauen und Hebammen Rosengarten", which was for two centuries the most popular textbook for midwives. The Waller library has not less than 33 different editions of this book, seven of them being in German. Of these seven two editions are from the year 1513, the year Rosengarten was first published. A Frankfort edition, printed about 1558 by W. Han and

<sup>1</sup> K. SUDHOFF, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Berlin 1894.

<sup>2</sup> J. B. VINCENT, *Essai sur l'histoire de l'imprimerie en Belgique, depuis le XV<sup>me</sup> jusqu'à la fin du XVIII<sup>me</sup> siècle*, Bruxelles 1867, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> K. SUDHOFF, *Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln*, N<sup>o</sup> 30.

<sup>4</sup> The other copy belonged in 1910 to Gustav Klein. Cf. ORTOLFF VON BAYERLAND, *Das Frauenbüchlein. Begleit-Text von Gustav Klein*, München 1910, p. 4.

G. Rabe, seems to be unknown to Rösslin bibliographers.<sup>1</sup> The Waller collection has, among the many translations of this work, two Spanish editions from 1580 and 1638, published under Francisco Nuñez' name. Only Klein lists a Spanish edition, a fragment from 1638,<sup>2</sup> and of the 1580 edition there seems to be only one other copy: in the British Museum.<sup>3</sup> Waller has three Dutch translations, the 1573 and 1705 editions being unknown to bibliographers. Klein notes the remarkable fact that no Italian translation of the Rosengarten seems to exist.<sup>4</sup> Waller, however, owns a singularly beautiful Italian edition, printed in Venice in 1538, which can with good reason be considered very rare. Prof. Emilio Alfieri of Milan who recently died had in his collection also a copy of this edition. Of the seven English editions, "The byrth of mankynd", owned by Waller, that of 1552 is the oldest.

The oldest Waller-owned books on pediatrics are Paulus Bagellardus' "De infantium aegritudinibus et remediis", Padova 1472 and 1487, and Bartholomaeus Metlinger's "Regiment der jungen Kinder", two editions printed in Augsburg in 1473 and 1474. The rarest books on pediatrics in the collection are two sixteenth-century editions of the above mentioned authors, the edition of Bagellardus probably having been printed by Jean Dupré in Lyons about 1505 and the edition of Metlinger having been published by Peter Jordan in Mainz in 1532. The former is unique; the latter may well be unique also; at any rate, it has not yet been traced in any bibliographical works. Waller's copy of Bagellardus, which he acquired in 1950, has been described by Sudhoff at the time the book belonged to the Bibliothek des Rathsgymnasiums in Osnabrück.<sup>5</sup> Three complete copies, including Waller's, are known of the first book printed in Zürich, "Ein kalender mitt sinem nüwem und stunden".<sup>6</sup> It was printed in 1508 and contains an almanach of bleeding, detailed advice in verse for the care of children and a great many charming illustrations.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. F. W. E. ROTH, *Eucharius Rösslin der Ältere. Bio-bibliographisch geschildert* (Centralblatt f. Bibliothekswesen, 13, 1896, pp. 289—311), C. E. DANIELS & E. W. MOES, *Eucharius Rösslins Rosengarten* (Ibid., 16, 1899, pp. 113—126) and G. KLEIN, *Zur Bio- und Bibliographie Rösslins und seines Rosengartens* (Archiv f. Geschichte d. Medizin, 3, 1910, pp. 304—334).

<sup>2</sup> KLEIN, op. cit., p. 331.

<sup>3</sup> A. PALAU Y DULCET, *Manual del librero hispano-americano*, 5, Barcelona & Londres 1926, p. 330.

<sup>4</sup> KLEIN, op. cit., p. 331.

<sup>5</sup> K. SUDHOFF, *Erstlinge der pädiatrischen Literatur*, München 1925, p. xx.

<sup>6</sup> E. WELLER, *Repertorium typographicum*, Nördlingen 1864, N<sup>o</sup> 439.

Constanzo Varolio's "De nervis opticis" in its first edition from Padova 1573 is one of the rarest of sixteenth-century anatomical treatises. A remarkable ophthalmological work in the collection is Benito Daza de Valdés' most unusual "Uso de los antojos para todo genero de vistas", Sevilla 1623, the oldest scientific study of eyeglasses in print. It is a splendid copy from Pedro Salva's famous library.<sup>1</sup> Waller also has the first printed treatise on the artificial eye: Giambattista Verle's "Anatomia artificiale dell'occhio umano", Firenze 1679, as well as the Latin edition, Amsterdam 1680. The Saxon court oculist, Georg Bartisch, is considered to be the founder of modern ophthalmology. His beautifully illustrated work, "Ὀφθαλμοδοουλεία. Das ist Augendienst", Dresden 1583, is, together with Leonhard Fuchs' "Alle Kranckheyt der Augen", Strassburg 1539, and Jacques Guillemeau's "Traité des maladies de l'oeil", Paris 1585, the most important work of the sixteenth century. All of these books are in the Waller collection.

The noteworthy "Regimen sanitatis salernitanum" was published in verse form as a textbook and guide in physical and spiritual hygiene at Salerno, the most famous medical school of the Middle Ages. It has been reissued in a great many editions and translated into many languages. Forty-nine editions were printed before 1501. The oldest of these is a German version, "Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit", Augsburg 1472. Waller owns four incunabula, including the Augsburg one, as well as some forty editions from 1501 to 1932—33. The latest is a Norwegian translation made by the late medical historian, I. Reichborn-Kjennerud. One of the most beautifully illustrated medical books from the beginning of the sixteenth century is a Dutch translation of Magninus' version of and commentary on Arnoldus de Villa Nova's adaptation of "Regimen sanitatis", "Tregement der ghesontheit", printed in Brussels in 1514. Only three complete copies of this magnificent work are known to be in existence, Waller's being one of them.<sup>2</sup>

When in the middle of the 1490's syphilis first appeared in Europe and began to spread rapidly, an extraordinary quantity of literature on cures for the terrifying disease followed immediately. The earliest books on the subject are great rarities in medical literature. The first two authors on

<sup>1</sup> The volume has Salva's book-stamp. Cf. P. SALVÁ Y MALLEN, *Catálogo de la biblioteca de Salvá*, 2, Valencia 1872, N° 2696, and *Catalogue de la bibliothèque de M. RICARDO HEREDIA*, 1, Paris 1891, N° 539.

<sup>2</sup> W. NIJHOFF & M. E. KRONENBERG, *Nederlandsche bibliographie van 1500 tot 1540*, 's-Gravenhage 1923, N° 1453.



Fig. 4. Paulus Bagellardus, *Libellus de egritudinibus puerorum*. [Lyons c:a 1505?]

this disease were Joseph Grünpeck (1496 and later) and Nicolaus Leonicensus (1497), whose works were mentioned earlier in the discussion on incunabula. Wendelin Hock de Brackenaus, a physician working in Bologna, published in 1502 a work on syphilis, "Mentagra", in which he recommended mercury as a cure. Waller owns the Strassburg edition of 1514 of this rare work. The German humanist Ulrich von Hutten, a man well-known in other fields, contracted the disease and published in 1519 a



little volume, "De guaiaci medicina et morbo gallico", in which he recommended *lignum guaiacum* as a cure. Besides the original edition of Hutten's work, the Waller collection has German, English and French translations from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Syphilis was also discussed by Lorenz Frisius in his "Spiegel der Artzny". Waller has four editions of this work, one of them being the very rare and typographically exquisite first edition of 1518. Another very unusual work on syphilis by Frisius is "Ein clarer bericht wie man alte schaden, löcher und bülen heylen soll mit dem holtz Guaiaco", Strassburg 1530. In the same year there was published at Verona a medical poem, "Syphilis sive morbus gallicus", written by Girolamo Fracastoro, famous as physicist, astronomer and poet. This poem received the widest circulation of all the works on syphilis and was translated into many languages. Waller owns some thirty editions from many different periods, from the first edition of 1530 to the latest in 1939. The first French physician to write about syphilis was Jacques de Béthencourt whose "Nova penitentialis quadragesima, necnon purgatorium, in morbum gallicum" was published in Paris in 1527. In his "Libellus de morbo gallico" the Spaniard Juan Almenar urged the superiority of mercury in the treatment of the disease. Waller owns both works, the Almenar volume being an edition from 1529. The earliest work to discuss the much-debated question of the origin of syphilis is by the Spanish physician Ruiz Diaz de Isla who, in his "Tractado contra el mal serpentino" published in 1539, states that Columbus' sailors brought the disease with them from Haiti. The Waller collection has this work in its second edition, printed in Sevilla in 1542, which is considered to be an even greater rarity than the first edition.<sup>1</sup>

The first illustrated book on medicine is Johannes de Ketham's "Fasciculus medicinae". The different editions of this work with its beautiful woodcuts have been the object of intensive research in medical history and bibliography<sup>2</sup> and have been much sought after as collector's items. The Waller library has, besides three incunabula, four editions from 1508 to 1522. Of the incunabula, the Italian edition printed in Venice in 1493 is the most remarkable, since it contains the first four-colour print — the pic-

<sup>1</sup> PALAU Y DULCET, op. cit., 3, 1925, p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> CH. SINGER, *The Fasciculus di medicina, Venice 1493, with an introduction etc.*, 1, Florence 1925.

ture of a dissection — in printing history. The rarest edition in the Waller collection is the Italian, printed in Milan in 1516. This is unknown to Johannes de Ketham's bibliographer, Charles Singer, but an Italian rare-book dealer seems to have known, some ten years ago, of another copy.

The most widely used textbook in anatomy during the Middle Ages up to Vesalius was written by Mundinus, born in Bologna around 1270. There have been some forty editions of his "Anatomia". Of these Waller owns an incunable printed in Leipzig about 1493 and seven editions from the first half of the sixteenth century, the earliest being dated 1507. The rarest of these is the edition printed in Rostock in 1514 by Marschalk, with but three copies extant outside the Waller collection.<sup>1</sup>

Among the works of Guilielmus de Saliceto, professor at Bologna and Verona in the 13th century and one of the great surgeons of Middle Ages, the collection contains his "La chirurgie", Lyons 1492. Only four other copies are known, all of them in American libraries.<sup>2</sup> The same author is also represented by his "Summa conservationis et curationis", Venice 1490, and "De salute corporis", Leipzig 1495, as well as two Italian translations from the sixteenth century, "Guielmo vulgar in cirugia", one of which is a handsome folio printed in Venice in 1504 and the other a quarto printed in 1516 in Milan. There are three incunabula of Guido de Cauliaco's 'surgery': a Latin one from 1498, an Italian translation printed in Venice in 1480 and a rare French version, "Le guidon en francois", printed in Lyon in 1490 by Johannes Fabri. There are also nineteen editions of later dates, ten of which are from the sixteenth century: three Latin, three French, two English, one Spanish and one Italian. Guido Lanfranchi's 'surgery' is represented by a French translation by Guillaume Ivoire, printed in Paris 1508, and by an English version by John Halle, "A most excellent and learned woorke of chirurgerie", London 1565, as well as nine German editions, "Wundarztney". One of these was printed at S. Lupus in Cologne and has no date, although presumably it belongs to the 1530's, and seems to be unknown in bibliographical literature.

<sup>1</sup> The three other copies are in the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, Det Kgl. Bibliotek in Copenhagen and in the University Library in Rostock (incomplete). Cf. R. N. WEGNER, *Zur Geschichte der anatomischen Forschung an der Universität Rostock*, Wiesbaden 1917, pp. 22—30 and Fig. 2; *Catalogus bibliothecæ Thottianæ*, 7, Havniæ 1795, p. 56, and L. SPENGLER, *Miscellen* (Janus, 3, 1848, p. 822).

<sup>2</sup> STILLWELL N<sup>o</sup> S 24.

Another, "In disem biechlin find man gar ain schöne underwysung und leer", was probably printed in Basle about 1515. Hieronymus Brunschwig is represented by three incunabula of his "Chirurgia" as well as four sixteenth-century editions, of which the English version, "The noble experyence of the vertuous handywarke of surgeri", printed by P. Treveris in London in 1525, is the first handbook on surgery in the English language. Waller also owns Brunschwig's "Pestbuch", Strassburg 1500, as well as his "Destillierbuch" which is represented in the collection by an incunable from 1500 and four sixteenth-century editions including an English translation from 1527: "The vertuose boke of distyllacyon of the waters of all maner of herbes", an unusually beautiful book. Among the five sixteenth-century editions of Brunschwig's "Hausapothek" is to be found an English translation, "A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecarye or homely physick booke", printed in Cologne in 1561. Of the works of Petrus de Argellata Waller owns two incunabula of his "Chirurgia", Venice 1480 (editio princeps) and 1497/98, as well as an edition of 1531. Juliano Gutierrez, the court physician to Ferdinand and Isabella, is represented by "Cura de la piedra y dolor de la ijada y colica renal", Toledo 1498, which is the earliest work devoted to urology.

The collection also contains some exceedingly rare volumes of pharmacological literature. Besides an incunable from 1494, Waller owns two Dutch editions of Quiricus de Augustis' "Lumen apothecariorum", one of which is a unique copy printed at Yperen in 1554 by Joos Destree.<sup>1</sup> In all likelihood the Lyon edition of 1582 of Symphorien Champier's "Le mirouer des apothiquaires et aromathaires" is also unique.<sup>2</sup>

Waller owns a great number of the works of the well-known German medical writer, Walther Hermann Ryff. Among them may be noted a French translation of his 'anatomy', which has as yet not been found listed in any bibliographical work. Its title is "Description ou anatomie de toutes les parties du corps humain" and it was printed at Antwerp by Cornelis Bos. Its dedication is dated 1542.

Among the early rare works in Italian we find Magani's "Compendio di la sanita corporale et spirituale", Milan 1527. One of the illustrations

<sup>1</sup> STARKENSTEIN, op. cit., p. 331.

<sup>2</sup> Not among the editions mentioned by G. Planchon. Cf. S. CHAMPIER, *Le myrouel des apothiquaires et pharmacopoles. Nouv. éd. par P. Dorveaux. Avec une préface de G. Planchon.* Paris 1894.



Fig. 5. Magani, *Compendio di la sanita corporale et spirituale*. Milan 1527.

on the title-page shows a physician calling at a convent and giving the abbess instructions, a grill work separating him from her and the nuns. As far as anyone knows only one other copy of this strange volume, written in the form of a dialogue, exists, and that volume turned up in a dealer's shop about fifteen years ago. Bruno's "La cyrogia", printed in Venice in 1510, is also a very rare book. "Clementia medicinae", a handsome and rare volume from 1512, was written by Pope Leo X's physician

Clementinus, who in this book was one of the first to challenge the custom, common since the time of Galenus, of determining exclusively by uroscopy the nature of disease.

That Waller has devoted a great deal of interest to old Scandinavian medical literature is self-evident. Vilhelm Lemnius' "Emoot pestilentzie" (Stockholm 1572), Benedictus Olai's "Een nyttigh läkare book" (Stockholm 1578) and Simon Berchelt's "Om pestilentzien" (Stockholm 1588 and 1589) are the only medical works in the Swedish language dating from the sixteenth century. All of these except the 1588 edition of Berchelt are in the Waller collection. Lemnius' work is extant in two other copies, in the Royal Library in Stockholm and in the University Library in Uppsala.<sup>1</sup> During the seventeenth century a rather large number of medical books were published in Sweden. In the Waller library is an edition of "Signatur", printed in Rostock in 1618, written by Johannes Franckenius or Franck, the first professor of medicine in Uppsala. There is only one other known copy of this edition and that is in the Le Roy Crummer library, formerly located in Omaha, Nebraska, now in Michigan.<sup>2</sup> The most prominent figure in Swedish medicine in the seventeenth century was Olof Rudbeck. Waller owns four copies of his "Disputatio anatomica de circulatione sanguinis", Västerås 1652. Two of them contain a coloured drawing by Rudbeck, after an illustration in Harvey's "De motu cordis", showing the valves in the veins of the arm. Rudbeck's chief medical work is "Nova exercitatio anatomica, exhibens ductus hepaticos aquosos, & vasa glandularum serosa", Västerås 1653, in which he published his discovery of the lymphatic system. More will be said shortly about his dispute with Bartholin over the discovery. Further Waller owns the only known complete copy of Israel Ertman's "Huuś-medicin", Stockholm 1672. Of eighteenth-century medicine we find in the collection a complete set of Carl von Linné's academic disputations together with the greater part of his other writings, as well as Nils Rosén von Rosenstein's works, represented primarily by twenty editions of his well-known work on children's diseases (1764), including translations in six languages.

In the sixteenth-century Danish literature are to be found Henrik Smith's many medical works from 1546 to 1599 and Christiern Pedersen's two

<sup>1</sup> I. COLLIJN, *Sveriges bibliografi intill år 1600*, 2, Uppsala 1927—31, pp. 416—418.

<sup>2</sup> *A catalogue [of] manuscripts and medical books printed before 1640*, Omaha 1927, N<sup>o</sup> 171.

books, "En nøttelig Lægebog", Malmö 1533, and "Om Vrte Vand", Malmö 1534. The collection also has a little volume, the only extant copy, by the paracelsist and charlatan Leonhard Thurneisser, "Prognosticon eller Practica, paa det Aar . . . 1591", printed the same year in Copenhagen. Danish medicine of the seventeenth century was dominated by members of the Bartholin family: Caspar the Elder, Thomas and Caspar the Younger. Waller has 63 different editions of their works, not less than 52 of which are by Thomas Bartholin, the best known of the family. He is especially famous for his bitter feud with Olof Rudbeck, each claiming priority in the discovery of the lymphatic system. In 1627 the Italian Gaspare Aselli published a work, "De lactibus sive lacteis venis quarto vasorum mesaraicorum novo invento", in which he announced his discovery of the lacteals. Waller owns the editions from 1627, 1628, and 1640. In 1648 Jean Pecquet discovered the *ductus thoracicus* in the dog. In 1651 he published his discovery in his "Experimenta nova anatomica". This work is represented in the collection by five different editions from 1651 to 1661. Olof Rudbeck had already in 1650 conducted the same experiments as Pecquet and had discovered the lymphatic system as well, which he published in 1653 in his "Nova exercitatio anatomica" mentioned above. Those works which are directly connected with the medical warfare on the priority of the discovery of the lymphatic system are, in chronological order:<sup>1</sup> Th. Bartholin, "Historiarum anatomicarum rariorum centuria I et II", Hafniæ 1654; S. Hemsterhuis, "Mensis aurea triennalis", Lugd. Bat. 1654; M. Bogdan, "Insidiæ structæ", Francofurti 1654; O. Rudbeck, "Insidiæ structæ . . ." Lugd. Bat. 1654; Th. Bartholin, "Vasa lymphatica in homine nuper inventa", Hafniæ 1654; M. Bogdan, "Apologia pro vasis lymphaticis", Hafniæ 1654; O. Rudbeck, "Ad Thomam Bartholinum danum epistola," Ubsaliæ 1657; G. Seger, "Dissertatio anatomica, de quidditate & materia lymphæ Bartholinianæ", Hafniæ 1658; S. Hemsterhuis, "Mensis aurea", Heidelbergæ 1659, and O. Rudbeck, "Disputatio physica de sero eiusque vasis", Ubsaliæ 1661. All of these works, most of them very rare, and with the exception of Bartholin's "Vasa lymphatica", 1654, Bogdan's "Insidiæ structæ" and Seger's dissertation, are in the Waller collection, the two latter, however,

<sup>1</sup> J. R[UDBECK], *Bibliografiska anteckningar om Olof Rudbecks anatomiska skrifter och striden med Thomas Bartholin* (Minnesskrift utg. å tvåhundraårs-dagen af Olof Rudbeck den äldres död, Sthlm 1902, pp. 1—26; also in *Samlaren*, 1904, pp. 37—57); N. VON HOFSTEN, *Upptäckten av bröstgången och lymfkärlssystemet. En kronologisk kommentar* (Lychnos, 1939, pp. 262—288).

are represented by photostatic copies. Waller sought in vain during his forty years of collecting for Bogdan's "Apologia", when in April of 1951 he found a copy in a London rare-book shop. The library also has all the first editions of Thomas Bartholin's pupil, the famous anatomist and geologist, Nicolaus Steno.

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All the great names in medical history from the sixteenth century onwards are also well represented in Waller's library. From the sixteenth century: Leonardo Botallo, Hans von Gersdorff, Otto Brunfels, Guido Guidi, Leonhard Fuchs, Girolamo Cardano, Miguel Servet, Realdo Colombo, Felix Würtz, Gabriele Falloppio, Andrea Cesalpino, and others. From the seventeenth century: Scipione Mercurio, Jacques Guillemeau, Wilhelm Fabricius Hildanus, Giulio Casserio, Santorio Santorio, Jean Riolan, Nicolaas Tulp, Francis Glisson, Thomas Willis, Robert Boyle, Marcello Malpighi, Richard Lower, Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, John Mayow and Giovanni Battista Morgagni. Among the medical discoverers and inventors of later centuries mention should here only be made of the foremost: Leopold Auenbrugger, René Théophile Hyacinthe Laennec, Edward Jenner, Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister and Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.

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Here and there in the preceding discussion books have been cited in connection with their noteworthy owners. We might at this time look at a few more of these. In an edition of Petrus de Abano's "Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et medicorum", Pavia 1490, is the provenience 'Udalricus Ellenbog Archiducatus Phisicus 1491'. This incunable, whose contents are for the most part medical although there are chapters on music and harmony, thus belonged at one time to the well-known physician Ulrik Ellenbog (died 1499), who enjoyed a great reputation as physician and humanist and is known as the author of the first work on occupational hygiene. When he acquired this volume he was court physician to the Archduke Sigismund of the Tyrol. At his death Ellenbog left an important collection of books of which only a very small portion has come down to us.<sup>1</sup> — The *editio princeps* of Aristotle's "De animalibus",

<sup>1</sup> F. ZOEPFL, *Ulrich Ellenbogs Leben und Schaffen* (U. Ellenbog, Von den giftigen Besen Tempffen und Reuchen, München 1927, pp. ix—xiii).

Venice 1476, is represented in the Waller collection by a magnificent copy, complete with an even more interesting provenience. The city physician of Nuremberg, Hieronymus Münzer (1437–1508), studied from 1476 to 1478 at the University of Pavia where, in 1478, he took his medical doctor's degree. At Christmas, 1476, as appears from his own note on the fly-leaf, he won the book at dice from several German students of noble birth. It was, he adds, at the time when the Duke Galeazzo Maria (Sforza) of Milan was stabbed to death by a Milanese pauper.<sup>1</sup> During his stay in Pavia Münzer collected a number of books, again evident from the notes he wrote in them, which until not so long ago were kept at the castle in Nikolsburg. When the collection was sold at auction in Switzerland, Waller acquired the volume of Aristotle. — Another physician and bibliophile from the beginning of the sixteenth century whose name is not seldom found in books from that time, is Nicolaus Pol, physician to the Emperor Maximilian I. The greatest part of his library was for a long time preserved in the Innichen Monastery in the Tyrol, but it has now found new homes in American libraries (Cleveland and Yale).<sup>2</sup> In the Waller collection is Paulus Bagellardus' "De infantium aegritudinibus et remediis", Padova 1472, with the provenience 'Nicolaus Pol Doctor. 1494', the oldest printed book in Pol's library. Another volume from Pol's library in Waller's collection is Jacobus Faber Stapulensis' "Totius philosophie naturalis paraphrases", Paris 1510, with numerous annotations in his own handwriting throughout the book. — Girolamo Fracastoro lived at Lago di Garda. A poem by Georgius Iodocus Berganus about this lake, "Benacus", printed in Verona 1546, was presented by the author to Fracastoro, who wrote his name in the beautiful, well-preserved volume. — Jacques Du Bois' (Jacobus Sylvius) "De febribus commentarius ex libris aliquot Hippocratis & Galeni", Venice 1555, has a remarkable provenience. The first owner was Harvey's teacher in Padova, Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, who on almost every page has annotated the text with

<sup>1</sup> "Incarnacionis [dominicae anno] 1476 [in] diebus decembris supremis, quibus redemptoris nostri natalicia colimus variaque ludorum consolamina exercemus, talorum tessarumque ludo hunc praeclarissimum librum consecutus sum. Faventibus quibusdam a germanicae nationis scholaribus nobilibus in laudabili papiensis studii achademia civilibus sanctionibus militantibus; quo tempore Galeacius Maria dux Mediolani quintus tyrannidem in suo principatu exercens a quodam pauperulo mediolanensi cum gladio transfixus est." — Cf. E. P. GOLDSCHMIDT, *Hieronymus Münzer und seine Bibliothek*, London 1938, p. 124.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. M. H. FISCH, *Nicolaus Pol Doctor 1494*, New York 1947.



marginalia. The next owner signed himself 'Will. Harvey 1621'. The volume then came to the library of the famous collector and physician, Richard Mead, only to be acquired later by another collector, Georg Kloss in Frankfurt, who placed his bookplate in the volume. — Johann Günther von Andernach, who in Paris in the 1530's had Vesalius and Miguel Servet as students, wrote a number of works, of which "De pestilentia commentarius", Strassburg 1565, is in the Waller collection and contains the author's dedication to his good friend and relative Ludwig Grempe, Doctor of Law. — Regnier de Graaf's "De virorum organis generatione inservientibus", Leyden 1668, contains the author's dedication to C. van Borselen. The famous English surgeon John Hunter's signature is on the title-page of Waller's copy of "A letter on the origin, nature, and dignity, of the degrees of doctor", London 1736. — R. T. H. Laennec has signed his "De l'auscultation médiate", 1819: 'Offert à Monsieur Abel Rémusat par l'auteur'. Rémusat had been Laennec's teacher in Chinese. — Urban Hjärne's "Actorum chemicorum Holmiensium", 1753, has the inscription: 'Theodorus Baron Doctor medicinæ Parisiensis et Regiæ scientiarum academiæ socius, nec non Regius librorum censor'. — Janus Cornarius, Vesalius' opponent, has written a long inscription on the title-page of his copy of Aetius' *Contractae ex veteribus medicinæ tetrabiblos*", Basel 1542/49: "Crede mihi quisquis es rerum medicarum studiose, si totum Galenum contractum, si totum Oribasium explicatum, si Paulum amplicatum, si omnes veteres speciales, tum per pharmaca tum per chirurgiam aggressiones, ad omnes affectiones, in summa habere voles, Aetium habes, unde totum hoc petere, ac ferre potes. Janus Cornarius." — Martin Bogdan, who was mentioned above in connection with the feud between Rudbeck and Bartholin, has written his name in Wilhelm Fabricius Hildanus' "Opera", Frankfurt 1646, and in Cl. Salmasius' "De annis climactericis", Leyden 1648. — Andrés de Laguna, "Epitome omnium Galeni operum", Venice 1548, has a remarkable provenience from the Swedish point of view; the book bears the inscription 'Ex libris Guilielmi Lemnii Molleri fide et amore'. Vilhelm Lemnius was mentioned above as the author of the first medical book in Sweden. — Waller owns a copy of Oliver Wendell Holmes' rare book, "Puerperal fever, as a private pestilence", Boston 1855, bearing the author's dedication to William W. Keen (1837–1932). Keen, a descendant of a Swedish family who emigrated to Delaware in the seven-

teenth century, was a prominent American surgeon. — The famous anatomist Werner Rolfinck was once the owner of Theophilus Protospatharius' "De corporis humani fabrica", Venice 1536, and Oribasius' "Commentaria in aphorismos Hippocratis", Basel 1535. The latter work was also owned by Johann Friedrich Blumenbach. — The above-mentioned work by Theophilus was translated by Julius Paulus Crassus, who wrote his name in the Venice edition of 1537. — The signature of Jean Paul Marat, the famous physician of the French Revolution, is in Garcia da Orta's "Aromatum, et simplicium aliquot medicamentorum apud Indos nascentium historia", Antwerp 1593. — Giovanni Micaele Savonarola's "Practica canonica de febribus", Lyon 1577, contains the signature of the well-known physician and chemist, Jan Baptista van Helmont. — Pietro de Marchetti's "Observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum sylloge", Padova 1664, once belonged to Domenico Cotugno, professor of anatomy at the University of Naples. — In Franciscus Massaria's "In nonum Plinii de naturali historia librum castigationes & annotationes", Basel 1537, is the notation: 'Sum Frisii Tigurini 1537. Nunc C. Gesneri 1550 ex mutatione Calepini'.

An extremely rare work by Johannes Franciscus Lombardus with the title "Synopsis authorum omnium, qui hactenus de balneis, aliisque miraculis Puteolanis scripserunt", Naples 1559, has the signature 'Julii Jasolini medici', who was professor of anatomy in Naples. — The famous physicist and physician, Giovanni Battista della Porta, once owned the Waller copy of Dante Alighieri's "Divina comedia", Venice 1529. — Dioscorides' "De curationibus morborum per medicamenta", Strassburg 1565, has the notation: 'Joh. Bauhini junioris D. M. ex dono Gesneri'. And Dioscorides' "De medica materia libri sex", Basel 1539, has the provenance: 'Thomas Phayer Anglus Norwicen. dioc. me possidet in edib<sup>s</sup> Mr Jo. Wyshedome apud Colman Strete London 1544'. — Thaddæus Duno, in his work "Nova constitutio artis revellendi", [Zürich 1557], has written the following dedication: 'Eruditione et humanitate præstanti viro D. Huld- richo Zwinglio Thaddeus Dunus d. d.'. This Zwingli was the son of the great reformer. — William Cruikshank's "The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body", London 1786, once belonged to Rudolf Virchow. — In the Waller copy of Louise Bourgeois' — she was the famous midwife of Queen Maria de Medici — "Observations diverses, sur la sterilité", Paris 1609, is the note: 'Donné par l'Autheur le XI Janvier 1609 à Mag-

deleine le Harqueville'; and her "Verscheyde aenmerckingen, nopende de onvruchtbaerheit", Delft 1658, once belonged to Jean Palfyn. — Nicolas Monardes' "Delle cose che vengono portate dall' Indie occidentali pertinenti all'uso della medicina", Venice 1575, has the provenience 'Ulyssis Aldrovandi et amicorum' and on the last page the note: 'Totum perlegi ego Ulysses Aldrovandi die 2 Octobris 1580'. It was an odd coincidence that Waller bought this copy during the 1920's at a rare-book shop on the Piazza Aldrovandi in Bologna. This provenience 'Ulyssis Aldrovandi et amicorum' is also in "Auctoritates Aristotelis et aliorum philosophorum"; Bologna 1491. — The father of plastic surgery, Gaspare Tagliacozzi, once owned the Waller copy of Nemesius' "De natura hominis", Antwerpen 1565. — In conclusion perhaps it would be well to mention a pair of 'special' owner signatures: Georg Tanstetter's "Artificium de applicatione astrologiæ ad medicinam", Strassburg 1531, has the notation 'Ex libris Fr. Rabelesius' [sic], and the same inscription is also in Georg Agricola's "De mensuris & ponderibus romanorum atque græcorum", Basel 1550. Both these signatures are by the hand of the notorious French forger of the mid-nineteenth century, Denis Vrain-Lucas, and have been referred to in the literature.<sup>1</sup>

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The work of cataloguing Waller's large library was assigned to the author in the spring of 1949 and is now almost complete. The catalogue will be printed as soon as possible.

<sup>1</sup> H. BORDIER & E. MABILLE, *Une fabrique de faux autographes, ou récit de l'affaire Vrain Lucas*, Paris 1870, p. 73. Cf. W. MUNTHE, *Litterære falsknerier. 2:et oppl.* Oslo 1943, pp. 107—118.